GATH AND LEW WALLACE

The Author of "Ben-Hur" Tells How He Came to Write the Life of Harrison,

And Also Gives a Brief Account of the Battle Monocacy, Which He Claims Prevented the Capture of Washington City.

Boston Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer. I had a very interesting conversation with Gen. Lew Wallace, at the Ocean Hotel, Newport Near 10 o'clock at night I came down stairs to light a cigar and saw General Wallace at the office. To my surprise I found he had been at the hotel some time, and there he expects to stay for the rest of the season. He seemed inclined to sit up late and enjoy his eigar. Said I:

"General, how came you to write the life of General Harrison?" "I received letters from all over the country,

asking me to undertake various kinds of literary work. It is seldom that I reply to any of them. General Harrison is my friend and I am his great admirer. I thought I knew him so well that I ought to write his life. In my opinion he is the ablest man in this country. He is a selfcontained man who cannot be driven, who has abundant courage, and I think that he has & speaking faculty excelled by only one person whom I know anything of in this generation, and that is Gladstone. It is a marvelous thing to me to see Harrison in action making a speech. So I happened to reply to that letter, and the next thing I saw before me was the man who wanted to publish the book, I sized him up: I looked at him from head to foot. I saw that he was one of your sharp ones. He made point blank to me the proposition to write a life of Gen. Harrison for \$1 a page-a printed page, do you mind? I said to him: 'My friend, you do not seem to know much about this kind of business. A dollar a page for a book is ridiculous. It does not make me as ridiculous for you to offer it, as it does you ridiculous to suppose that you can get a book for that amount. If I write the life of General Harrison I want something to say about how it shall be printed and circulated, and I must have some money advance. I want \$500 at least in advance.'

"Did he agree to that, General?" "Oh, yes. He agreed to everything. I had a contract carefully drawn up and signed." 'Has he given you the \$500 in advance?"

"Why not? You have delivered the manu-"Oh, ves. I have delivered the manuscript and read all the proofs, but he has not sent me "General," said I, "you get that \$500, for prob-

ably it is all you are going to get from that species of character.' Bless me," said the General, looking reflectively. "I think I had better write for that money at once. I thought it was a mere oversight on his part that he had not sent it to me."

You dictated the book, I understand." "Yes. It took me about a week to get into that method of dictation. It was pretty awkward at first, but at the end of a weak I had it so that I knew just what could be done in that way, and it was a great relief to me. Of course, it would have been impossible to have composed that amount of matter with pen in hand."

"Are you writing another romance?"
"Yes. But I do that sort of work very slowly. I suppose it will take me another year and a helf to complete the book I have in preparation. Each of my compositions has been several years 'And 'Ben-Hur' is still selling well!"

"O yes; never sold as well as now. The Harpers are extremely close publishers, but they are honest. They will send you a bill for a fraction of a cent, but they mean to pay." Talking on in this way and blowing smoke and looking at the fire in the grate in the middle of August, the General was led to converse about

war matters. Said he: "One of these magazines which publishes pictures applied to me for an article on the battle of Monocacy. They wanted me to write it in something over three thousand words. That is simply impossible; it is impossible at least to do it as it ought to be done. That was one of the remarkable battles of the war in its politi-

cal results. "I should like to hear something about that

"You know that the Monocacy river is the great drain which springs up at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, and comes down through Maryland and flows into the Potomac river near the eastern base of the first mountain, which is called the Catoctin mountain; or, rather, this river drains the plains of Frederick, and Frederick City lies east of the mountain some seven or eight miles. The Monacacy is a deep stream in general, with a sluggish current. It is crossed near Frederick City by the railroad bridge and by the turnstile bridge, and further down stream it is crossed by an aqueduct. At the place formerly called Monocacy Junction the Washington and Baltimore turnpikes are in proximity, one going south and the other east. In 1864, when Grant was before Petersburg holding Lee in a vise, General Early was detached with some 30,000 men to go up the valley of Virginia by the usual route and attack Franz Sigel. He attacked Sigel and drove him across the river at Williamsport, and Sigel fied to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and took refuge in the Maryland Heights. The rebels then took possession of all the roads to the eastward as far as that Catocther east than Harper's Ferry. Of course they closed up the railroad and all information ended. Now, I commanded at the city of Baltimore. I took down my maps and saw that it was good military strategy on the part of General Lee to make that movement, for, as we had no troops in the vicinity of Washington Baltimore we must expect to them from Grant, and therefore Grant would have to relax his grip on Lee. So I became perplexed to know where the enemy was. I telegraphed to Monocacy Junction aforesaid, and the operator there could tell me noth-ing. I finally got a locomotive and car and went out there. We had a small block-house there, containing two cannon. The party in charge told me that they knew nothing whatever about the enemy, or where he was, or what his numbers might be. It was only certain that no information was coming from the west. Said I: 'Can't you find me some reliable Union farmers. around here who will go as far as that mountain yonder and ascertain just where the enemy isf I will pay them well within reasonable limitations.' So they brought in some farmers, and they started out by different roads and went toward the Catoctin mountains, some six miles west of Frederick. From where I was, at the junction, the mountain was probably ten miles distant. They all came back reliably, and reported that they had been stopped by videttes of the confederate persuasion. You see, Sigel was cooped up on the heights of Maryland, and this Catoctin mountain was at least ten miles to the east of him, and the confederates had the whole country under their thumb. They were not more than two days' march from sither Washington or Baltimore, and by rapid shoving could probably get into Washington in a day and night. I became extremely solicitous to know what their numbers were.

nois regiment, was out scouting with his command, trying to open communications with I sent to him, for he was south of me, asking him to join me. The reply to this message was Clendenin in person. I told him the situation. Said I: 'Colonel, you have got horses and men, and can go out there and feel that enemy. Won't you do it? "He was a brave fellow, full of enterprise, and he said he would. He baited his horses

early in the morning and was under way by 7 o'clock. I sat out under a tree alone watching that mountain. I had lent him my two pieces out of the block-house and I expected that when he struck the enemy he would fire one of them off. At about 10 o'clock I expected him to get to the mountain top. Almost at the time I ex-pected the gun went off. Then I heard the reply from another cannon. When he returned late in the afternoon he reported that just beyoud the mountain top he had struck an immense number of the enemy, representing all departments of their service—cavalry, infantry and artillery—and that on some of the roads they were as thick as blackbirds in a corn-field. they were as thick as blackbirds in a corn-field.

He said they had an army there. This was what I had expected; so I telegraphed Halleck at Washington city, who was in charge, and whom I had telegraphed repeatedly after I came to the Monocacy. Not one word did I get back from that worthy. He was as dumb as an pyster. And yet I felt that we might be unon the eve of the greatest crisis in the war. The sapture of Washington city at that time would have obtained the recognition of the confederate government by England and France. It would inevitably have failen if Early could have bromptly marched against it.

"While I was distressed between my apprehensions and my disappointment at getting no reply from Halteck, who treated my messages with contempt, there came along a troop train from about Baitimore going towards Harper's Ferry. I sent out and stopped the train. The commander of the brigade on board of it was not at being stopped. He came to ms in considerable dungeon and wanted to know by what He said they had an army there. This was what I had expected; so I telegraphed Halleck at Washington city, who was in charge, and whom I had telegraphed repeatedly after I came to the Monocacy. Not one word did I get back

able dungeon and wanted to know by what

authority I stooped him. Said I. 'General where are you going with those troope?' Tam going to Harper's Ferry,' said he. 'Why, General, the whole of Early's army is between you and Harper's Ferry. 'How do you know that?' said be. 'I have sent out and felt them. Now, I want you to stay here where you are, for you will have plenty of work to do to-morrow. Those fellows will be down on us to-morrow I am certain. In my opinion they are going to the city of Washington. My department is that of Baltimore, and to take care of that department I have come here, and it looks to me as if they were going to have their pick as soon as they can cross this river, between Baltimore and Washington, and if they are not stopped on this spot it may end in the capture of the government.' Well, what are you going to stop here for? said the General, whose name was Henry. 'I am or-dered,' said he, 'to go on with my brigade to where Sigel is. Behind me is General Ricketts with another brigade. I am willing to stay with you, however, if you will eatisfy me what you want me for. 'Wby,' said I, 'you cannot get to Harper's Ferry in the first place. In the next place, I want to make Early show me before he crosses this river how many men he has got, and from that number of men, which I can only

ness, I can tell what his meaning is in this cam-"Before Henry arrived I had sent to Baltimore and had my subordinate there rake up all the parcels and squads of companies and organizations he could get together. All they could send me were about 2,500 men, some of them thirty-days men, some ninetydays men-men of all kinds, but nothing very substantial I had already formed these men to cover the junction and keep the enemy from crossing the Monocacy at that point. asked Henry to go down stream and hold the other bridge and crossing. There was some distance between the two places. He was in a quandary, but finally consented, and the next thing I saw General Ricketts come in. I knew Ricketts, who had a fine reputation. He listened to me with interest, and said he: 'Well, General, I am at your disposal for anything you want.' 'I expected this of you,' said I to Ricketts. 'In order that you may have a warrant for staying with me, here is an order I had written out, commanding you to stay here.'
"When Ricketts and Henry added their

ascertain by seing them brought out for busi-

forces they made about three thousand men. had that 2,500 of improvised men. We got them into position, and the next day, down came this army of Early's upon us. We received them, however, with musketry and cannon, and we had some cavalry, too, and there we fought them from early in the morning until 5 o'clock at night. At 5 o'clock I got word from the Junction that they could no longer hold it. The rebels had gone up the Monocacy and found a over, toward night. Word came to me about 5 o'clock that they could no longer hold the Junetion, as the enemy wereon both sides of the river. But we had given them a tough fight the whole day long. I ordered a retreat at evening, toward Baltimore. As we were on the march said to General Ricketts: "This will be the last of me." He thought I meant that I was going to be killed next day, and belittled the remark. 'On, no, General,' said I, 'I do not mean that I am to be killed, but Hallack will cut off my head for having been in advance of him and fighting this battle on my own motion. Sure enough, that night came an order from Halleck, who at last broke silence, telling me that he had supplanted me in Baltimore, and that I was to go to Ellicott City and hold that

"Now," said General Wallace, "that battle of Monocacy saved the capital at Washington. Though Halleck was domb and would not reply and Grant, who was down there at Petersburg, got his reports from the War Office, he saw the danger and detached the Sixth Corps and sent them all the way down the James river by transports and up the Po-tomac river to Washington, a distance altogether, I suppose, of two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles. The rebels were so knocked up by their hard work at the Monocacy that they had to sleep that night, and did not start to Washington till next morning. That thirty-six hours did the business. Their skirmish line was deploying in the fortifications at Washington when the troops which Grant sent were landing at the foot of Sixth street in Washington. That close was the crisis. When the troops which Grant sent marched rapidly to the city and appeared on the ramparts about the Soldiers' Home, the rebels, remembering the fight we had given them on the Monocacy. where we did them a heap of damage, and being exhausted with their labors on that day and with their march to the city, felt demoralized, and a retreat was ordered.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. For Ohio and Indiana-Fair, slighly warmer; southwesterly winds, brisk along the lakes. For Illinois-Fair, slightly warmer; south-

westerly winds.
For Michigan-Fair, except light local rains in upper Michigan; slightly warmer, winds generally southwesterly, increasing in force. For Wisconsin-Fair, followed Saturday afternoon in northern portions by local rains; cooler, except in southern Wisconsin, warmer: southerly winds, increasing in force, veering to

westerly. Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 30.24 59 72 South Clear. 2 P. M... 30.12 80 32 Swest Clear. 7 P. M... 30.08 73 53 Swest Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 81; minimum thermom ter, 54.
Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 24,

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 7 P. M. BarOmeter. | Thermometer. | Precipicipiter. | Max | Min. | tat'n | Station.

 New York city...
 29.98
 72
 84
 60
 Clear.

 Buffalo, N. Y...
 29.98
 70
 70
 66
 Clear.

 Oswego, N. Y...
 29.90
 70
 76
 58
 Fair.

 Philadelphia, Pa.
 30.04
 72
 82
 58
 Clear.

 Pittsburg, Pa...
 30.06
 72
 78
 55
 Clear.

 Parkersb g, W. Va
 30.10
 66
 78
 48
 Clear.

 Washington, D.C.
 30.08
 72
 82
 56
 Clear.

 Lynchburg, Va...
 30.12
 70
 84
 52
 Clear.

 Charlotte, N. C...
 30.14
 74
 84
 54
 Clear.

 Charleston, S. C...
 30.16
 76
 82
 60
 Clear.

 Atlanta, Ga...
 30.12
 76
 84
 72
 Clear.

 Jacksonville, Fla.
 30.08
 78
 84
 72
 Clear.

 Titusville, Fla.
 30.08
 78
 84
 7 84 60 Clear. 70 66 Clear. 76 58 Fair. 82 58 Clear. Titusville, Fla... 30.08 Pensacola, Fla... 30.08 84 72 1.02 Cloud Montgomery, Aia 30.10 Vicksburg, Miss. 30.08 88 70 Clear. 90 72 Rain. 86 76 .02 Cloudy 86 70 2.78 Cloudy New Orleans, La. 30.04 Shreveport, La. 30.02 Fort Smith, Ark. 30.00 Little Rock, Ark. 30.02 64 Cloud Galveston, Tex... 29.96 Palestine, Tex... 30.00 72 1.44 Cloud 66 .01 Cloud 64 1.44 Cloud 92 72 .04 Cloud El Paso, Tex.... 29.88 Ft. Davis, Tex... 29.98 Chattan'oga, Tenn 30.14
Memphis, Tenn. 30.04
Nashville, Tenn. 30.06
Louisville, Ky. 30.10
Indianapolis, Ind 30.08
Cincinnati, O. 30.08 86 58 .04 Clear. 88 62 Fair. 86 58 Fair. 84 54 Clear. 80 54 Clear. 80 52 Clear. 82 58 Clear. 82 56 Clear. 84 58 Clear. "While in this quandary news was brought to me that a Colonel Clendenin, colonel of an Illi-Cleveland, O..... 30.04 Toledo, O..... 30.04 Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich 29.96 68 84 64 Clear. 80 80 Clear. 68 76 62 Clear. 66 76 58 .08 Clear. 74 80 56 Clear. Marquette, Mich. 29.82 Ft. Rawlins, W.T. 30.00 Manistee, Mich. 29.28 S.Ste. Marie, Mich 29.80 84 58 ... Clear. 80 52 ... Clear. 80 58 ... Clear. 82 58 ... Clear. 92 66 ... Clear. 94 64 ... Clear. 90 54 ... Clear. 90 54 ... Clear. La Crosse, Wis. 29.96 Duluth, Minn. 29.76 St. Paul, Minn ... 29.82 Moorehead, Minn 29.74 St. Vincent, Minn 29.60 90 54 Clear. 80 52 Clear. 78 58 Clear. 80 56 Clear. 82 54 Clear. 80 60 ... Clear. 82 56 ... Clear. 82 58 ... Clear. Keokuk, Ia..... 30.04 Davenport, Ia... 30.00 Dubuque, Ia ... 30.00 Des Moines, Ia ... 29.98 St. Lonis, Mo... 30.06 Springfield, Mo.. 30.04 Kansas City, Mo. 30.04 Ft. Sill, Ind. T... 30.06 82 58 ... Clear.
82 66 .80 Rain.
80 60 ... Cloudy
86 60 ... Fair.
86 56 ... Clear.
88 56 ... Clear.
92 60 ... Clear.
90 64 ... Clear.
96 60 ... Clear. Dodge City, Kan. 30.06 Witchita, Kan. 29.96 Concordia, Kan. 29.92 Omaha, Neb. 29.98 North Platte, Neb 29.88

T-Trace of precipitation.

A Final Chapter Showing How the Work of Purifying Morals Is Conducted.

Cases of Peculiar and Diabolical Cruelty, Which Call for the Speedy Hunting Down and Punishing of the Perpetrators.

special to the Indiana. Ous Journal LEAVENWORTH, Ind., Aug. 24 .- There is a pe culiar fact developed in the White Cap investigation. Not half of the whippings perpetrated by the regulators have reached the general publie. It would take columns to relate all the blood-curdling tales told by numerous victims. This is a great community for scandal. It running down the facts in a case there is much contradictory evidence. Some moral old deacon will draw a long face and tell you that he justified the whipping of women because they had bad characters; the men because they were drunkards. Seeking for evidence of this kind it was rarely ever found to be the fact. Of course a public whipping would blight a wom an's life forever, no matter what her standing

before. This disgrace is a terrible one, and the victims rarely ever recover their peace of mind. They are scorned and talked about and utterly loathed, yet the victims and all their relatives are compelled forever after to bear the stigma. Most people wouldn't treat a dog like these devilish White Caps have treated some women. The Pilot Knob whipping of a month or so ago was particularly aggravating, and your

correspondent gave it especial attention and thoroughly investigated it. This whipping was enacted at the Pearson farm-house, about three miles south of Marengo, on the Air-live rail-road. The house was reached by a walk of a quarter of a mile, in a sort of a hollow through the woods. It is a wild and desolate spot. The house is a log house, boarded over, like many a hundred country houses. The interior is plain, but neat, and the family make a living selling fruit and milk, together with old man Pearson's persion of \$8 per month. The family is com-posed of Martha Pearson, a young woman; Mrs. Eliza Pearson, aged forty-two; Thomas Pearson, aged seventy-seven, a soldier fought under Grant at Shiloh and Fort Donelson, and old grandma Pierson Dunbar, aged eighty-two. The White Caps seemed to have a particular grudge against this family. One night in June they called and stole upon the front porch. Grandma Pierson tells the story in the most simple, and yet dra-

matic way. When the reporters called Mrs. Pierson looked terror-stricken. She was lying on a cheap, but clean, bed next to the door. Her shriveled, pale face would win anyone's sympathy. She is an invalid, and rarely ever leaves her couch. She was assured that no harm would come to her, and that we were in search of facts against the White Caps. She sunk back in her bed and exclaimed:

"Oh, I be so thankful. Praise God for that." "The night they came here I woke up about 11 o'clock, and raised myself partly up, when a dreadful crash came and the door purst in. They needn't to do that, for the latch was not fastened. I was terribly frightened. They told the old man to keep still or they would put a bullet through him. Then they went up stairs, dragged Martha and Eliza out of bed and took them out of the house into the woods and

whipped them."
"What charge did they make against the women! "They said they had beard that the women treated Mr. Pierson ernelly and knocked the children about. The also said that they treated

"What truth was there in that?" "Nothing. We never have no trouble here. We are poor, but we get along in peace. I hope you be officers and will find these fiends out and take them away. They whipped Mrs. Sarah Dearborn not long ago (my son's wife) for not keeping a clean house, they said."

Old man Pierson verified the statements of the old grandmother. It was a pitiable sight to see the old and decrepit son and his old and feeble mother relating the story of this diabolical outrage. The neighbors all spoke of this family as peaceable, and quiet, and unpretentious, utterly unable to harm anybody. Miss Pearson is a comely-looking woman, while her mother is a hard-working, plain woman, but neat in appearance. Poverty has led them through many hardships, and there is no excuse here for the outrage of the White Cappers. It is bad enough to whip men, but infinitely worse to strip women naked and expose and punish them. The last outrage of this kind was the one near the farm of Morris Moreland, who lives near Marietta. The White Caps, togged out in full uniform, passed Moreland's house about 11 o'clock. Mrs. Moreland was standing in the door. The White Caps stopped and shouted out to her, saying: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, keep not an

eye upon us, but go to bed." Mrs. Moreland is a plucky woman, and she told them she would go to bed when she got ready. They told her they would attend to her later, as they had a little business down the

road. The White Caps went on with their work of outrage, and stopped at a poor, little, dilapidated house of two washerwomen, who did not have a very good reputation, Miss Ellen Wiseman and Mrs. Moore. These poor, defenseless women were charged with improper conduct. They were tied to trees naked, with their arms around them. Moreland says he could hear the licks clear to his house. They beat them so hard that one of the fellows who had been detailed to do the whipping, threw down his whip on the ground and said: "I'll be - if I'll whip them any more." Others of the demons then finished the job until the women fainted. Moreland was half a mile away, and heard the racket. When they returned, Moreland watched them, and cursed them and called them cowards. He had his arsenal ready, and when the devils made for him, he let them have both loads at once. The White Caps scattered in haste, and one of them was shot. It was never learned who he was positively, but the public has a suspicion.

These two incidents are probably as diabolical as any ever yet related against the fiendish

White Caps. Recently they whipped Wm. Bowen and Augusta Baker. Bowen was interviewed personally. He says they trumped up a charge that he and Augusta Baker had been too intimate. They whipped the Baker woman fearfully. Bowen declares the real cause to be that his half-sister was betrayed and her betrayer was compelled to skip out. Bowen helped her push the prosecution, and the betrayer was a White Capper, who took his revenge out by whipping. Levi Wiser is an odd character, but he was whipped because he dissipated too much. He is a good farmer though, got a good home, and is generally well liked, when not in his cups. Levi has got marks he will carry to his grave. Levi says the White Cap business has been going on since 1866, because that spring he was solicited to join them. He says if they ever call on him he will kill half the gang. Wiser was a soldier, and belonged to the One-hundredand-forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Company F Morris Moreland is likewise prepared for

a visit, as he has twelve brand-new double barreled shotguns ready, with sixty rounds of ammu-Lawrence Steerstetter, a saloon-keeper at Ramsey, Harrison county, was whipped for neglecting his family. The whip, a long hickory

one, measuring ten feet, is in the Corydon Republican office. We have attempted to name cases here that never appeared in print, and of late occurrence. But that of Henry Long was the most unpro voked. This occurred nine years ago. Long was a troublesome fellow, a farmer, always in a lawsuit. One night, at 11 o'clock, he was in a trial, when the White Caps rushed in and shot him dead. The only possible thing they had sgainst him was that he was always in liti-

gation with some one. There have been many indictments for White Cap outrages. Hiram Babcock was whipped, and eight men were indicted and tried, but acquitted. All proved alibis. Harvey Reed was whipped, and seven men were tried for it and acquitted. They had a big case in the Crawford Circuit Court at one time, and some of these indictments are still pending. It was the case of the State vs. Alfred H. Kaylor, Thomas Courtney, sr., Thomas Courtney, jr., Isaac Sigler, Francis Sigler, George Sigler, David Cosby, Geo. Coeby, John Sigler, Gilley Graves and Irwin Self. All of these were tried except the two Courtneys, who ran off, and forfeited \$2,800 bond. They were recaptured in Kansas. The main witness against them was Joseph W. Leonard. All were tried and acquitted. The Courtneys were brought back from Kansas, but the cases against them dwindled away. "Thus it will be seen how fruitless are the ef-

worth. "We have tried every method known to the law to reach these fellows, only to find it impossible."

The Italian Dago Voters. New Castle Courier. The Indianapolis Democrats are busy muster-ing the hordes of Italians that are brought there to work in the gas trenches, and having them to sequent increased supply of the bark, which swear out their first papers, preparatory to votswear out their first papers, preparatory to vot-

forts of the courts," said Deputy Prosecutor Ells-

ing them in November. Mr. Butter-grease Sullivan, who now fills the clerk's office, must feel a thrill of old-time delight in this sort of work. It is so exactly in the line of his past experiences under Simeon Coy. Indianapolis Republicans may be assured that the Italian mine will be worked for all there is in it.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The English or American Policy. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journay The following illustrates the standing of the two great political parties as related to England: At a recent dinner party an Englishman, who had been over but a year, was asked his politics. He replied: "As I am not settled as to whether I shall remain in this country or not I have no political preference. If I become an American citizen I shall be a Republican, because that party works for the best interests of the United States. If I go back to England I shall, for the time I am here, be a Democrat, for that party best subserves the interests of my native land. WILL R. HORNBAKER. YOUNTSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23, 1888.

An Insult to Irishmen. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: One of the Wells county commissioners, Democrat, of course, while in conversation with number of our citizens, made this remark about the Irish headquarters to be opened up in your city, in behalf of the Republican party. He

said: "We will not pay any attention to the Irish vote until about election time; then we can buy them;" and boasted about their funds on hands to do it. Irishmen, can you be bought in this way? This is the same Democrat that had our postmaster place the Democratic circulars in Republican newspapers. The Republicans are up and doing, feel sure of victory from Harrison to our Congressman. We have a Steele-trap set, and will, as sure as the 6th of

November comes, catch their Martin. OSSIAN, Ind., Aug. 22. C. W. EASTMAN.

General Harrison and the Soldiers. To the Editor of the Indianapolls Journal: I am permitted to make an extract from a letter written by General Harrison to a father. in reference to the burial of his son, who fell at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Our commander was not only great as a soldier but had

a heart as tender as a woman's. SAMUEL MERRILL, Seventieth Regiment. "HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS. IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE ATLANTA. "My Dear Sir-Your son was interred with all the care possible in a box of heavy dressed lumber found in a mill near the battle-field, and the place of his burial can easily be identified, should you desire at any time to disinter his remains. "I trust you will permit me to tender to you his be-reaved parents, and to the young wife whose widow-hood has followed so soon upon her bridal, my heart-felt sympathy in the heavy grief which has fallen up-

"Your son's courage and enthusiasm led him into the fight, when his needition of health might well bave excused his remaining in the rear. "The only sources of consolation to which I can direct you, are the promises of God to the afflicted, and the fact that your son fell bravely fighting for the country and government of Washington and the

I am, sir, very truly yours, "BENJAMIN HARRISON."

In the Resr of the Denison House. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Is there a citizen of Indianapolis whose ears would not tingle and whose cheeks would not burn with shame to have the word go forth that such a place should be chosen for the President-elect (of whatever party) to receive visiting delegations

Is there a tax-payer in the county who would not rather have every spear of grass trodden down in University Park than to have the President he did or did not vote for, speak from a platform erected in the rear of any hotel?

Where is our public spirit, our city pride? Can we not resod the park? If there is a voter in the State who holds the grass now growing there of more value than our State's pride in furnishing a presidential candidate let him be anathema maranatha. Welcome, thrice welcome, all who love our honored statesman. Let us give our visitors the best place we have when they come to pay their respects to General Harrison, who is so worthily exalted to this high position. Honor to whom bonor is due; and when General Fisk visits our city, as announced, next month, he ought to be received with the respect due him as a presidential candidate. For the sake of our good name don't take him to the rear of any hotel. If Cleveland should come, let us remember that he has been our President, and receive him as becomes his high office, but in order that he may not get there again, let us, one and all, and as many as can, march day after day into University Park and greet our own General Harrison.

Only one word more, which, to the wise, is sufficient: Let every peanut-vender and banana and peach and melon-wagon be forbidden to come within sight of the park, then it can be kept in suitable cleanliness for the worthy use for which it will be needed till after the election.

Let America Set the Price. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Since it is agreed by all candid minds in each of the political parties that the American workman-at least in that grand and noble part of it known as the United States-receives greater wages than in any other country on the globe. let her fix the price of the goods she makes, and let cheaper labor pay tribute to compete in he home market. This is the tariff in a nut-shell. Is this not a fair proposition? This is not monopoly. Competition in all the industries of our country is complete. Any Democrat can enter the grand ranks of manufacturers if he desires and sees such "millions in it." We would think from the tone of their papers and public speakers that the Republicans had a complete monopoly of the entire manufacturing business of this country. On the contrary, many Democrats are already engaged, and the competition in many lines in at ruinously close margins. Keep out foreign competition, but give us home competition in its freest and fullest form. What, send our materials to foreign countries to have them made into articles we need, paying the transportation there, and the return of the manufactured articles, because cheaper labor can prepare it for our use, and then, to pay that labor, send our food there? Or, worse still, buy articles so produced from the material of those foreign countries, that cheap labor prepares, pay the merchant a profit, sustain the expensive governments of their crowned authorities by a tributary tax on that material, build the machinery and the factory, the humble shelter for the poor laborer, because it can be ground out of his just wages? We say, no, let America set the price at which an article can be produced from our own material-giving the workman all the way through fair wages, the manufacturer a fair profit, the owner of the raw material also a fair

Does this make some articles cost more than cheaper labor can make it for us? Suppose it does-give me 25 cents extra per day as wages because of protection from such cheap labor and employment that our own industries gives us and this excess of wages will not only pay the "ex-orbitant prices" my clothing costs, but will itself pay more than all my annual cost of clothing. Let America name the price. AMERICAN WORKMAN.

Quinine, the Duty and the Price.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. An article appears in the Indianapoli, Sentinel this morning from one Albert G. Craig, of Vevay, Ind., in reference to the much-talkedof quinine industry and the effect of the removal of the duty from the same in 1879, which subject he so glaringly misrepresents, either purposely or from dense ignorance of the facts, that I feel it my duty to answer him. He very flippantly refers to the reduction of the price in this country from \$3.60 per ounce in 1879 to about 60 cents in 1888, but he is very careful to say nothing about the equal reduction of the price in Europe, "where they had no protection duty on quinine;" and also the fact that prior to the removal of the duty from quinine in this country, English quinine sold in London at \$3.96 per ounce and now sells for 50 cents per ounce. French quinine sold in London at \$3.78 per ounce, and now sells for 48 cents per ounce. Italian and German quinine sold for \$3.60 per ounce, and now sells for 30 cents per ounce. Oh, no! Mr. Craig, as well as others of his free-trade friends, is very careful to keep the real facts in the back-

The whole truth of the matter is that it simply absurd to claim that the action of the American Congress had a single thing to do with the reduction in the prices of quinine, and it is to be hoped for the sake of justice and truth that the continual misrepresentations on this subject

The real cause of the reduction in the price of quinine the world over is the recent cultivation of the cinchonia trees in the East and the con-

of the supply of the bark with which we were threatened when South America alone supplied the world. And as to the prosperous condition of the quinine industry in this country and the increased production of that article I have only to say that his statements are erroneous through-out. The industry has been unprofitable for a long time past and this is due to excessive competition, and in regard to the number of manufactories now in this country I would refer him to Powers & Wight-man, of Philadelphia, who, in a letter dated Dec. 20, 1887, say that of the five manufactorie which were in active operation in the United States, two had relinquished the business, leaving but three. I will also refer him to Mesers. Keasby & Mattison, of Philadelphia, who, in a letter to a Democratic druggist in this city, dated Aug. 13, 1888, say that Powers & Wightman are about the only manufacturers of sulphate of quinine in the United States at the present time. present time, though Mesers. Rosengarten & Sons, the New York Quintine and Chemical Company, and Keasby & Mattison have plants that could be turned over to the manufacture if they could be protected at such a rate as to compete with the foregn, as they cannot pay the wages of this country and compete with the cheaper labor and free raw materials of foreign countries. He also fails to state that in 1878 we only imported 17,549 ounces of foreign quinine, and in 1879, the year the duty was removed, the importations jumpped to 228,348 ounces and kept increasing until in 1887 this country was flooded with foreign quinine to the enormous amount of 2,180,157 onness, representing in this time millions of dollars paid by this country to European manufacturers and taken from the American manufacturers and American laborers, who, under a moderate pro-tection, would have produced every ounce of the above and thereby retained that immense sum of money at home; and we did not expert a single ounce from this country during that whole period. Now, in the face of the above facts, for a man to claim that the quinine industry has been in a prosperous condition in the United States since the duty was removed, is so glaringly false as to be scarcely worth noticing.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 22. Two of a Kind.

Very respectfully.

Sioux City Journal. The simple truth about ex-Governor St. John is that he left the Republican party in Kansas in almost identically the same way that John B. Weaver did in Iowa. There are many points of similarity both in the careers and characters of the two men. Both are utter failures as pro-fessional men. Neither one was able to make a living in the practice of law. Both have a passion for applause. Both are effective stump speakers and able to entertain large audiences. Even in methods of stump speaking the two men are strikingly similar.

Pleasant Thought, Utica Herald. It must be pleasant for the editors of the New

York Times, Post and Harper's Weekly to give

the pass-word to Eugene Higgins when they

want to visit Mr. Cleveland's committee head-One at a Time. Pittsburg Chronicle. New York is talking about a monument to General Sheridan. Let's see, didn't that village

"The Last Chance of the Season" IS AUG. 28, VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY. Niagara Falls and return, only \$5. Lake Chautauqua and return, only \$4.50. Toronto and return, only \$6.

say something about a monument to President

Grant some time ago?

Thousand Islands and return, with boat ride on the St. Lawrence, only \$10. Remember the date-Tuesday, Aug. 28-and the route is via the popular Bee-line railway, with elegant coaches, reclining-chair care and sleepers through without change. No other route is so well prepared to comfortably care for Niagara Falls excursionists as the Bee-line. Get your tickets at Bates House, Union Depot, or No. 1384 South Illinois street.

T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent. Friends' Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia.,

VANDALIA LINE, Sept. 3 to 10. Fare \$12.05 for the round trip Tickets good thirty days from date of sale. For particulars apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent Union Station, or George Rech. ticket agent Vandalia line, 48 West Washington street.

H. R. DERING.

Asst. G. P. A. Vandalia Line.

Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ja., PANHANDLE ROUTE,

Sept. 3 to 10, 1888. Tickets good going via Kokome, Legansport and Chicago, and to return thirty days from date of sale. Fare for the round trip \$12.05. For tickets and information apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent Pennsyl-vania lines, 48 West Washington street. H. R. DERING, Asst. G. P. A. Penna. Lines.

Charity Excursions to Cincinnati. SEPT. 1 AND 2.

Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. Only \$2.50 for the round trip. For the benefit of the organized Catholic charities of Indianapolis. Tickets good going on regular trains Saturday and Sunday and on special fast train leaving Indianapolis at 6:45 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 2; good returning until Wednesday night, Sept. 5. Remember the route; also, that you are aiding a worthy cause.

Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia. The I., B. & W. route will sell tickets to Os kaloosa, Is., and return, on account of th Friends' Yearly Meeting, Sept. 3 to 10, at one half fare. Tickets good to return for thirty days. For information, etc., call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. I., B. & W. Route, 138 South Illinois street.

TRAVELERS will find in the "Travelers' Index," on first page, something of interest always. Those who wish to visit Cincinnati should not fail to read the "Index."

Drummers' Day, Cincinnati Centennial Exposition, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1888, by the commercial travelers the Ohio valley and central States. A good, big time guaranteed to all. Cheap fares on all railroads. All traveling men, their families and friends are invited.

A Flagrant Wrong. To advertise in print, or by word of mouth, a detifrice containing ingredients calculated to imdair healthy teeth, or accelerate the decay of bad ones, is a flagrant wrong. Tis done every day. Use healthful, efficient Sozodont only.

BABY'S SKIN AND SCALE

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, ma lignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knoes, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, bletched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally we were advised to try the CUTICUBA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH

GEO. B. SMITH, Attorney at law and ex-Prosecuting Attorney.
Ashland, O. Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD. No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin without a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood—should fail to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for eruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every respect. The skin was broken out and began to assume ugly proportions. I have also heard my neighbors speak of the Cuticura Remedies in the highest terms.

E. P. BEAR, Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Sealp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP. HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip. Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents. All Run Down

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do so now. It will give you strength and appetite.

"I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months. and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to ary one whose system is prostrated." NELL NOBLE, Peoria,

"I was all run down and unfit for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. I recommend it to all." D. W. BRATE, 4 Martin street, Albany, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Frepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

This company will furnish gas for domestic purposes thirty per cent. less than schedule rates. Application for service will meet with prompt attention at the office of the company, 68 East Market street.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL GAS COMPANY

MELODIOUS SONGS IN WELL-MADE BOOKS.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SONGS JUST OUT! \$3.60 per dozen) contains easy Elements and 139 good songs, many of them Motion Songs. A good Primary School Song Book. In addition to the new

songs there are such old favorites as "Flowers, Wild Wood Flowers," "If Ever I See," "Coo, Says the Mother Dove," "My Days of Youth," "O Say. Busy Bee," "Out in a Beautiful Field." Send for speci-UNITED VOICES (50 cents or \$4.80 per dozen) and Best School Song Book, showing his most excellent tact in choosing and arranging; with new

and pleasing songs. CHILDREN'S DIADEM for Sunday schools (35)
The crowning work of the useful life of A. J. Abbey, recently deceased. Very sweet hymns and tunes. VOICES OF PRAISE for Sunday-schools and \$4.20 per dozen), Rev. C. L. Hutchins. Exactly fits the taste of those who like dignified, yet brilliant and wide-awake music.

AUDAMUS (\$1) a Hymn and Tune Book for Profs. Ritter and Kendrick, of Vassar. Send for Specimen Copies (at Retail Price), or Specimen Pages, Free.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York: NEW PUBLICATIONS.

By AMELIE RIVES. AUTHOR OF

"THE QUICK OR THE DEAD' PUBLISHED COMPLETE IN LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER For Sale by all Book and Newsdealers,

and at all Hotels. PRICE - - - - 25 CENTS

GAS STOVES

They Give Perfect Satisfaction. Nearly 2,000 in use in this city.

No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from \$2 to \$16.

GAS ENGINES FROM ONE-EIGHTH HORSE-POWER UP.

We sell to gas consumers in this city only. On exhibition and for

GAS COMPANY No. 47 S. Pennsylvania St.

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 6619 N. Penn. St Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine. CUMMINGS, M. M., State Agt., 66 E. Market, op. P.O. Washington Life Insurance Co. (Established 1860.) Agents Wanted.

FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y......35 Vance Block. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. HOLLAND & GLAZIER 92 East Market Pacific Mutual Life and Accident.

LAMBERT, J. S., Mgr., 901 E. Market St., Coffin Bl'k The Union Central Life Inc. Co., Cincinnati, O. BEST and SAFEST in the world. Endowment at life rates. Not one dollar in perishable securities. LEONARD, JOHN R......Etna Building The Ætna.
The North British and Mercantile, of London.

McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis. Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind. Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York. German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 9012 E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of purelife insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty. SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bl'k The Equitable Life Assurance Company, the larg est company in the world.

BRUSHBRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence

BROSH ELECTRIC COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PERFECT HEALTH

Use Only the Big 3: For every derangement of the stomach and bowels For Malaria, Chills and Fever and Bilions Attacks, use PINEAPPLE BITTERS. For all Female Diseases, use the only certain cure, "MEXICAN CEREUS POLLEN."

F. S. NEWBY, Manager. NATIONAL SPECIFIC COMPANY. Over S6 West Washington St., Indianapolis.

GRAND HOTEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.